**Summary Report for Individual Task
159-200-2025
Perform in an Operational Environment Effectively
Status: Approved**

Condition: In a field, military operations in urban terrain (MOUT), or garrison environment, where a Soldier is required to demonstrate an understanding of the operational variables of Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure, Physical Environment, and Time (PMESII-PT) and the actors in an OE. This task should not be trained in MOPP4.

Standard: Identify the operational variables that make up PMESII-PT, the cultural impacts, the combatant and/or noncombatant actors and hybrid threats within an OE.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment:

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Identify the following PMESII-PT Operational Variables:

    a. POLITICAL - Power is a major influence in most situations. Those that have it, seek to maintain it while those that seek it will often act in a less than considerate manner. Power may be formal or informal and may be overt or covert. When looking at the Political variable, one should think, Who has the power?' Who influences who?

    b. MILITARY - Military capabilities that should be considered include equipment, manpower, military doctrine, training levels, resource constraints and leadership issues. Military leadership is very important as it influences the "human capabilities" of the military.

    c. ECONOMIC - In the OE, there is a growing gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots." This gap of economic differences among nation-states or other actors can cause conflict. Economic superiority, rather than military superiority, may be the key to power or dominance within a region. However, economic position often represents the ability of a state or non-state actor to buy military technology or to conduct prolonged operations. Regional or global economic relationships between a state or non-state actor and other actors could result in military or political assistance.

    d. SOCIAL - The social variable involves the make-up of the population. We need to understand the cultural, religious, and ethnic make-up of a given region, nation, or non-state actor that we're dealing with. A social system consists of the people, groups and institutions that exhibit shared identity, behaviors, values and beliefs. Social groups consist of groups organized, integrated and networked by relationships and interacting within their environment. Societies are composed of these groups. Culture is a system of shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors and artifacts that the members of society use to cope with their world and one another.

    e. INFORMATION - Individuals, organizations and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information may hold a great deal of power or influence. Various actors seek to use perception management to control and manipulate how the public sees things. Broadcast and internet media sources can rapidly disseminate competing views of military operations worldwide. Actors understand that US conviction, political decision-making, popular opinion and support for coalitions is heavily influenced by media coverage.

    f. INFRASTRUCTURE - The next variable is the infrastructure or technology that a state or non-state actor could bring to the operational environment. This includes what they can develop and produce, as well as what they could purchase and import.

    g. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT - The physical environment defines the physical circumstances and conditions surrounding and influencing the execution of operations throughout the domains of air, land, sea and space. Adverse weather has a similar effect as it degrades the ability of the US to exploit air power and advanced observation systems.

    h. TIME - The variable of time is a driving factor in decision making and operations. In most cases, potential opponents of the United States view time as being in their advantage. The time it takes to deploy U.S. forces into the region gives our opponents an opportunity to find ways of adjusting the nature of the conflict and to prepare for adaptive operations against us. Our opponents will try to dictate the tempo of an operation. They will patiently set conditions and seize windows of opportunity to take decisive action at the time and place of their choosing. If that fails, they will try to prolong the conflict, to "outlast" the U.S. will to continue.

2. Identify the cultural impact on the OE.

    a. Identify the following factors that contribute to defining a culture:

        (1) Urbanization Level and Mobility.

        (2) Cultural, ethnic, religious divisions.

        (3) Population Age.

        (4) Standard of Living.

        (5) Infrastructure Quality.

b. Identify the following impacts of Culture:

    (1) How they see us.

    (2) Cultural, ethnic, religious divisions.

    (3) What is important?

    (4) Who gets their support?

    (5) Freedom to maneuver.

    (6) Human intelligence.

    (7) Force protection.

    (8) Logistics support.

c. Identify the following force multiplier considerations/questions:

    (1) Appropriate Gestures.

    (2) Acceptable Greetings.

    (3) How to show respect (critical).

    (4) What is considered disrespectful?

    (5) What is culturally sacred?

    (6) How to ask for things.

    (7) Number of military age men?

    (8) Distribution of ethnic/religious groups within the OE.

    (9) Political parties (formal) and informal power structures.

    (10) Level of corruption/bribery.

d. Identify the following language concerns:

    (1) Tasks requiring language capability that cannot be avoided.

    (2) Dialect and slang barriers.

    (3) Linguist motivations and loyalties.

3. Identify the combatant and/or noncombatant actors and hybrid threats within an OE.

a. Identify Armed Combatants:

   (1) Regular military forces.

   (2) Internal security forces.

   (3) Insurgent organizations.

   (4) Guerilla organizations.

   (5) Private security organizations.

   (6) Criminal organizations.

b. Identify Unarmed Combatants:

   (1) Unarmed nonmilitary personnel who may decide to support hostilities-recruiting, financing, intelligence-gathering, providing targeting information, supply brokering, transportation, courier, information warfare (videographers), improvised explosive device (IED) fabricators.

   (2) Unarmed combatants may possibly be affiliated with paramilitary organizations.

   (3) Includes support that takes place off the battlefield.

   (4) Other examples of unarmed combatants-medical teams, media (local, national, international), non-governmental organizations/private voluntary organizations (NGOs/PVOs), Trans-national corporations, foreign government and diplomatic personnel, internally displaced persons (IDPs), transients, local populace.

c. Identify examples of Hybrid Threats.

d. Identify the following types of Noncombatants.

   (1) Media personnel.

   (2) Humanitarian Relief Organizations.

   (3) Criminal organizations.

   (4) Multinational Corporations.

   (5) Private Security Organizations.

   (6) Other Noncombatants and Civilian Population Support.

   (7) Information Warfare elements.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: This task may be evaluated at the end of OE training as well as during a field training exercise.   Brief Soldier: Tell soldier that he will be evaluated on their ability to correctly identify the operational variables that make up PMESII-PT, the cultural impacts, the combatant and/or noncombatant actors and hybrid threats within an OE.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identified the Operational variables (PMESII-PT).			
2. Identified the cultural impact on the OE.			
3. Identified Combatants.			
4. Identified Paramilitary Forces.			
5. Identified Insurgents.			
6. Identified Terrorists.			
7. Identified Drug and Criminal Organizations.			
8. Identified Hybrid Threats.			
9. Identified Noncombatants.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	FM 3-0	OPERATIONS	No	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
301-CAT-1001	See Yourself Culturally (Self)	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
301-CAT-1002	Learn and Understand the Culture of Other Societies Where You Are Deployed or Assigned (Other)	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
301-CAT-1003	Apply Cultural Considerations in the Operational Environment	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
34-5-0403	Conduct Area and Cultural Studies of Foreign Countries	34 - Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence (Collective)	Approved
34-1-9011	Supervise Battalion Intelligence Missions	34 - Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence (Collective)	Approved